

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7098b**Specification**

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q38SD2](#)
Other Accession [Q96JN5](#)

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 79705

Other Names

Leucine-rich repeat serine/threonine-protein kinase 1, LRRK1 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAY677991}

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7098b](/product/products/AP7098b) was selected from the C-term region of human LRRK1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name LRRK1 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAY67799.1}

Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase which phosphorylates RAB proteins involved in intracellular trafficking (PubMed: [36040231](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36040231)). Phosphorylates RAB7A; this activity is dependent on protein kinase C (PKC) activation (PubMed: [36040231](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36040231), PubMed: [37558661](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37558661), PubMed: [37857821](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37857821)). Plays a role in the negative regulation of bone mass, acting through the maturation of osteoclasts (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**LRRK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains.